BOROUGH OF

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST,

1904.

GUILFORD AND HART LIMITED,

PRINTERS,

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES AND 33, FURNIVAL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Estimated Population 37,741.	BIRTHS.			CLASSES OF BIRTHS.				DEATHS Under 1 year.			DEATHS at all Ages. Total.			Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the Borough.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the Borough	DEATHS at all Ages Nett.		Years.	Small-pox.			Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Epidemic Influenza.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Laryngitis.	Rheumatism.	Epidemic Enteritis (Summer Diarrhœa.)	Gastritis.	Plumbism.	Syphilis.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer.		Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiration.	Alcoholism, Cirrhosis.	Appendicitis.	Accidents of Parturition.	Premature Birth.	Pemphigus.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	Suicide.	Drowning.	Other Diseases.	Total.
	No.		Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Professional	Trading.	Proletariate	Illegitimate	No.		Rate per 1,000 Births per annum.	No.		Rate per 1,000 per annum.				No	Rate per 1,000 per annum.		Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinated	Unvaccinated																	M.	F.															
	M.	F.						M.	F.		M.	F.																																											
JANUARY	44	48	29·8	1	16	76	3	7	4	136	31	31	19·4	22	11	1	51	15·9	Under 1								1	1				1									2						1	2					1	2	11
																			Over 1								1	1			1						3	2	1		4	3		2	1	1				4				16	40
FEBRUARY	31	33	20·3		13	49	6	6	4	124	21	29	15·9	14	12		38	12·0	Under 1																							1		4			2	1			1			1	10
																			Over 1								1										2	6	1		3	1		1						5				8	28
MARCH	44	54	31·1	3	20	73	5	4	7	136	28	30	18·4	19	13		45	14·3	Under 1																						5							2	1					3	11
																			Over 1					1		1		1									2	2	2	1	2	1			3					8	1	1		8	34
APRIL	52	41	29·9	2	19	71	7	8	5	161	28	28	17·8	24	14		42	13·3	Under 1														1								1			1			4	2			1			3	13
																			Over 1																		2		1	2	2				2					4	2	1		13	29
MAY	38	25	20·00		13	48	9	3		37	32	18	12·7	28	13		37	11·9	Under 1																1													1						1	3
																			Over 1								1										5	2	1	2	4	2					1			4			1	11	34
JUNE	32	34	20·9	1	9	52	8	6	2	99	17	17	10·8	10	5		29	9·08	Under 1								1					3																2		1				1	8
																			Over 1											1							2	1		2	1	2			1					5				6	21
JULY	38	40	24·7		19	59	3	4	4	99	26	21	14·9	22	11	1	36	11·4	Under 1													3									1						1							3	8
																			Over 1									1				2	1				3		1		1	1		1						5		1		11	28
AUGUST	47	34	25·7	1	15	66	7	21	16	457	44	27	25·1	22	13	1	58	17·9	Under 1													31						1										2						3	37
																			Over 1									1				1	1				5		2		1									3			2	5	21
SEPTEMBER	46	41	27·6	2	15	70	5	10	5	196	28	27	17·5	20	11		44	13·9	Under 1													8	1														2				1			3	15
																			Over 1													1	1				3	3	3	1	2	1		2						2	1			9	29
OCTOBER	36	22	18·4	2	8	47	4	5	1	74	23	21	13·9	14	8	1	36	11·4	Under 1													1	2															2						1	6
																			Over 1											1			1				2	3	1	1	1	3								6				11	30
NOVEMBER	40	29	21·7	1	12	56	4	6	3	111	25	22	14·9	28	12	1	35	11·2	Under 1																1						2	2					2	1			1				9
																			Over 1																		3	1		1	1	4								4			2	10	26
DECEMBER	35	35	22·2	1	13	55	4	4	6	124	23	31	17·1	19	6		48	15·2	Under 1																			1			4	2					1	2							10
																			Over 1					1		1											3	2	1		7	1		2			1			8			1	10	38
CHILDREN BORN IN WORKHOUSE	28	26	14·9					*4*	*6*	212									Under 1													*4*			*1*			*1*										*1*						*1*	*8*
																			Over 1													*2*																							*2*
DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH											9	8	·5			17	17	·5	Under 1																																				
																			Over 1																						1	5		1						1				9	17
TOTALS	511	462	25·7	14	172	722	65	88	63	154	335	310	17·9	242	129	22	516	13·6	Under 1								2	1				47	4		2			2			15	5		5			13	17	1	1	4		1	21	141
																			Over 1					2		2	3	4		2	1	4					35	22	14	10	30	24		9	7	1	2			59	4	3	6	127	365

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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.

Clattern House,
January, 1905.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my twelfth Annual Report on the Health of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Birth Rate	**25·7**	per 1000	per ann.	
,,	**28·6**	,,	,,	average of previous 10 yrs.
,,	**27·5**	,,	,,	England and Wales, small towns, 1904.
,,	**26·8**	,,	,,	England and Wales, rural, 1904.

Death Rate	**13·6**	per 1000	per ann.	
,,	**14·5**	,,	,,	average of previous 10 yrs.
,,	**17·6**	,,	,,	England and Wales, ditto.
,,	**16·2**	,,	,,	England and Wales, 1904.
,,	**15·6**	,,	,,	Smaller Towns, 1904.
,,	**15·3**	,,	,,	Country Districts, 1904.

Death Rate	**154**	per 1000	Births of Infants under 1 year.
,,	**132·9**	,,	average of previous 10 yrs.
,,	**154**	,,	England and Wales, small towns, 1904.
,,	**146**	,,	England and Wales, 1904.

The incidence of disease has shown itself most markedly in the very heavy death rate from Epidemic Diarrhœa amongst infants under one year of age during

TABLE A.

Death Rates. Comparison of Town and Country Districts.

		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
ENGLAND AND WALES—	Ten years' average, 1891—1900.					
TOWN DISTRICTS— Population 22,410,658 ..		21·1	18·1	18·3	18·6	18·7
COUNTRY DISTRICTS— Population 10,034,737 ...		20·0	16·5	14·4	16·0	17·5
KINGSTON, 1893-1902		17·8	12·4	13·7	14·4	15·0

Death rates of Kingston compared.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year.
1894, average population 29,127	17·03	13·5	11·9	14·2	14·2
1895 ,, ,, 30,050	23·4	12·7	13·8	13·8	16·3
1896 ,, ,, 31,089	13·1	11·06	14·6	16·5	15·1
1897 ,, ,, 32,516	21·03	8·9	14·3	13·1	15·2
1898 ,, ,,	17·1	12·5	13·8	13·4	14·2
1899 ,, ,, Estimated ...	14·9	12·0	15·9	13·6	15·3
1900 ,, ,,	16·1	11·3	12·5	14·2	14·06
1901 ,, ,, 34,558	16·8	9·4	14·2	13·8	13·6
1902 ,, ,, 35,970	16·8	16·2	10·7	15·3	14·2
1903 ,, ,, 36,311	15·3	11·3	9·3	12·6	13·5
1904 ,, ,, 37,741	14·06	11·4	14·4	12·9	13·6

the hot weather, chiefly in the month of August. The main points given in my last quarterly report may with advantage be re-capitulated, and are set forth under the heading of Epidemic Enteritis.

In my report for 1903 I made some references to the Education Act. It cannot be insisted upon too strongly, or with too much reiteration, that the Education Authority is an even greater power for the securing of permanent public health than the Sanitary Authority, for it lies in the hands of the Education Authority to bring up the next generation as strong in physique and resistant to disease as it is believed it will be strong to compete intellectually and commercially with its rivals. Indeed, to achieve the intellectual is impossible unless it is based firmly upon the physical. Health in the child is necessary if the ratepayer is to get full value for his expenditure. It is bad economy to spend 20 shillings on obtaining 15 shillings worth of education when by the expenditure of another shilling 21 shillings worth of education is secured for the ratepayer's guinea.

CAUSES OF DEFICIENCY IN CHILDREN.

It has been shown by statistics taken from facts elicited by a careful inspection of school children in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, that every kind of defect is increased as the room accommodation is decreased. Sixty per cent. of the deaths of all children under 15 years of age were amongst those dwelling in one-room tenements; whilst only 22·8 per cent. of the population were living in single rooms. The causes and some remedies are tabulated.

A. Overcrowding.

1. This may be caused by persons not using all the rooms at their disposal; *e.g.*, crowding for warmth.
2. Not having enough money to rent more rooms.
3. Spending money the wrong way.

B. Deficient Food for the children, and for the mother during pregnancy.

The causes are 2 and 3.

C. Alcoholism in the parents.

1. Discomfort in the home.
2. Attractions of society; cheerful surroundings; games, etc.

D. Absence of the mother from home.

1. Children not attended to during the day.
2. Mother's health weakened by work during pregnancy and too soon after confinement.

METHODS OF MITIGATING DEFICIENCY.

E. Board of Visitors to School.

Visitors finding children in unsatisfactory condition visit the homes and give advice and instruction to parents. Where this has been done at a cost of £40 for the first year, it was found that after six years' working the cost was reduced to £6, and the physical condition of the children greatly improved. Children were found to be better fed without increased parental expenditure, the parents having been taught how to select and cook the food to the best advantage.

F. Special treatment for Defective Children.

Children unable to walk to school and back twice daily have been conveyed to school in the morning and back to the home in the evening. The carriage, together with a meal in the middle of the day, was provided at a cost of 9½d. a week to the parents, who gladly paid on finding that there was very great improvement in the physique of the children.

The Physical Deterioration Committee found that except where parents are affected by syphilis or drunkenness, the child inherits at birth a good physique, and if cared for properly in infancy and childhood it may grow up strong and healthy, although its father and mother may be physically weak from bad surroundings.

The weakness of the mother may prevent her from suckling her child and also prevent her from preparing artificial food properly, so that the child either dies or grows up inefficient.

The weights of children vary in a definite way with the amount of room accommodation. The average weight for children from six to nine years of age was 40lbs. in the one-room tenements and 50lbs. in the larger houses; from nine to twelve years 55lbs. and 58lbs.; and twelve to fifteen years 72lbs. and 85lbs.

It was found, however, that in very early life the boys from the one-room tenements were sharper than those from the larger houses, but that this was only a temporary cuteness, for as the ages increased the larger houses showed an advantage over the smaller. With girls at all ages the brightest are found to come from the larger houses.

Weight and height are indices in judging relative progress in the physical development of children. Children should be weighed at regular intervals and height and chest girth taken and recorded by the teachers. If this were done once a quarter or even once in six months, it would soon be apparent which children were developing properly and which were showing signs of deterioration. Defects of development due to overcrowding are intensified by errors in diet, bad cooking, the use of the wrong foods, and by meals at irregular hours. Closely allied is bad household management; windows rarely opened and accumulation of dirt and rubbish. Children should be taught from their earliest days to sleep in rooms with the windows open. For every case of disease cured by the open-air treatment one hundred might be prevented if people once realized that the open-air is the natural environment of human beings. The limited air space laid down by bye-laws is one of the exigencies of an artificial civilization, and is less than half as much as can be claimed as a right by every criminal. The air space in elementary schools is too small, but is much higher than is usually found in private schools.

Some Education Authorities have recently taken houses in the neighbourhood of their elementary schools, and fitted them up as working-class dwellings. In these houses every girl in the higher standards is taught household management, cookery, etc.

After air space and cleanliness the choice of foods and cooking are of great importance to health. If bakers would sell brown bread, and bread made from seconds flour, at the ordinary price and not as fancy bread, people could obtain what is really the staff of life. As it is, brown bread is in any case difficult to obtain and white bread has to be supplemented by Grape Nuts, Force, Hovis, etc., all of which are merely the nutritive phosphates, etc., taken out of the flour by the millers so as to make the flour white, and then expensively made up into fancy products.

Eyesight is also affected by environment, the worst cases coming from the worst houses. Eyesight has a very direct effect upon education. Many a child is apparently stupid who, when fitted with proper glasses, becomes intelligent. The greater percentage of defective eyesight is found amongst the most backward children. It is a very serious matter that half the children should be suffering from defects of vision, for that means that half the children are only receiving a portion of the education provided by the authority.

PERCENTAGE OF BAD EYESIGHT IN PRECOCIOUS AND BACKWARD CHILDREN.

(Kerr).

Age last Birthday		8	9	10	11	12
Boys	Precocious	29·8	25·5	19·9	20·5	18·7
	Backward	47·2	40·0	29·3	27·5	29·6
Girls	Precocious	33·2	27·3	26·9	25·1	24·2
	Backward	57·1	47·0	40·5	35·9	32·4

EDINBURGH AND ABERDEEN STATISTICS.

Normal Eyesight	45·33	43·8
Hypermetropia	28·0	36·5
Myopia	6·5	2·7
Astigmatism	20·17	17·0
	100·00	100·00

Myopia is almost entirely the result of defects induced by school life under imperfect conditions. Defects of vision can be readily discovered and noted by the teacher by simple means, but spectacles should be fitted under skilled supervision, and teachers should be instructed to pay special attention to the children with defective sight, observing their positions, their methods of reading, and their proper use of the glasses provided.

The spread of infection through the schools comes more directly under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority, and steps are now being taken to distribute through the schools information about rashes and eruptions in children which should have the effect of bringing all such cases under the early cognizance of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the present day difficulties of dealing with infectious diseases is their mildness, owing to the improvements in general sanitation. This mildness causes the cases to be overlooked, and thus unwittingly become foci of fresh infection. By education on this subject it is hoped that these difficulties will be modified. In addition to infectious diseases it is hoped to cope with the minor contagious diseases. It is a decided hardship to parents with clean children that they should be liable to be infected by lice, ringworm, contagious impetigo, etc., from their dirty schoolfellows. These minor diseases were the cause of absence in 324 children during the last year. The average absence was at least six weeks in each case, which would account for over

BOROUGH OF KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—December, 1904.

RASHES AND ERUPTIONS IN CHILDREN.

Notice and Warning to Parents and Guardians.

1.—A Rash or Eruption may be the first sign of dangerous disease.

2.—If a child has a Rash or Eruption of any kind, the child should be kept away from School, as it is **through the Schools** that **Infectious Disease** is most **rapidly spread.**

3.—It is the duty of the Householder to notify any case of Infectious Disease to the Medical Officer of Health, whether a doctor has already notified or not.

4.—The law forbids any one to expose a case of Infectious Disease in any public place. It is no excuse to plead ignorance; it is the citizen's duty to find out whether the case is infectious or not.

5.—Always remember that, though your child may have the disease mildly, the infection may cause dangerous illness and death in another person. The sooner a case is treated the greater is the chance of recovery, and the sooner an infectious case is isolated the less chance is there of an epidemic.

6.—Whether you think the Rash is due to Fever, Measles, Ringworm, Eczema, or anything else, keep the child at home, and send to the school to let them know what you think is the matter.

By order of the Sanitary Committee,

H. BEALE COLLINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

[Copies of these Cards can be had on application.]

12,000 absences. A visiting nurse to attend upon and dress the heads of these children would probably reduce the absences to three weeks for each absentee child, and by reducing the number of cases, would bring down the absences to a minimum. A cleansing room is much needed, and one could readily be arranged at the Destructor, where dirty people could have their clothing stoved in the Disinfector whilst they took a thorough wash in a bath with spraying apparatus, etc.

The number of clean children thus infected through the schools last year was at least 50, and probably if all were known the numbers infected in other ways would be found to mount up to a considerable total.

PHTHISIS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

It is not necessary to add much to what has been said before about the prevention of this disease. Spitting should be prohibited in public places, and disinfection of houses carried out after removal or death, but the great safeguard is to make the body resistant to the germ by physical training—by an open-air life—by rational food, and above all, by strict temperance.

It is to be hoped that notices against spitting will be exhibited in the tram cars in the Borough.

DIPHTHERIA.

Forty-eight cases with five deaths. These were all sporadic cases and the origin of each case was very doubtful. One case was sent to Croydon Hospital from a crowded house.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases. B.

TABLE III.

WARDS AND DISEASES IN EACH.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	TOTALS
TOWN—Population 6,629.			
Scarlet Fever	12	1	13
Diphtheria	9	...	9
Enteric Fever	1	1	2
Erysipelas...	3	...	3
			— 27
CANBURY—Population 9,009.			
Scarlet Fever	19	1	20
Diphtheria...	9	...	9
Enteric Fever	3	...	3
Erysipelas...	1	...	1
BARRACKS—			
Scarlet Fever	2	...	2
			— 35
HILL—Population 11,043.			
Scarlet Fever	40	...	40
Diphtheria...	10	...	10
Enteric Fever	3	...	3
Erysipelas	2	...	2
Puerperal Fever	2	...	2
WORKHOUSE—Population 801.			
Erysipelas...	2	...	2
			— 59
NORBITON—Population 10,259.			
Scarlet Fever	9	...	9
Diphtheria...	20	...	20
Enteric Fever	2	...	2
Erysipelas	2	...	2
			— 33

	Under 1.	1–5.	5–15.	15–25.	Over 25.	TOTALS.
Scarlet Fever...	...	21	54	8	1	84
Diphtheria	1	15	26	4	2	48
Enteric Fever	...	...	4	3	3	10
Erysipelas	...	...	1	2	7	10
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	2	2

Patients to Croydon Borough Hospital: 7 from Hill, 4 from Canbury, 1 from Town Ward.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified. One very mild, the other was really a case of accident in parturition and is so recorded.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Ten cases without a death.

MARCH.—Aged 28. No shell fish. Works in adjoining district. Nothing suspicious there.

Aged 5. No shell fish, but other fish eaten freely.

MAY.—Aged 10. Sister of this child had Enteric Fever four months ago. It is possible that infection may have been retained about the premises. Drainage and water supply unsatisfactory.

JUNE.—Aged 30. Been away from home a good deal. No water to W.C.

AUGUST.—Aged 40. Mild case. A milk carrier. Infection not traced.

Aged 18. Mild case. Bathed in river near Sewage Works.

NOVEMBER.—Aged 52. House and drainage indifferent. No shell fish.

DECEMBER.—Aged 17. Contracted whilst nursing case above.

Aged 9. Very mild case. No shell fish. Drinks a great deal of water. Tiffins' School.

Aged 22. Employed at Sewage Works, but not on any work where infection would be likely. No shell fish. Not very well for some months.

SCARLET FEVER.

The arrangements made for the isolation of special cases at the Croydon Borough Isolation Hospital works satisfactorily. The rules for the use of this hospital laid down by the Sanitary Committee, should be known and understood by the public generally. The arrangement has been entered into for the removal of patients from houses, where they could only be treated with danger, either to themselves, or to the public. The hospital is not available for those who merely wish to be relieved of the inconvenience of an infectious case in the house.

The number of cases is only 84 and the deaths were 2 in number. These were both from the after diseases of Scarlet Fever and not from the virulence of the disease attacks.

An abstract of the cases is given as in former years. Table C.

EPIDEMIC ENTERITIS.

The Infantile Mortality for the quarter is at the rate of 236·6 per 1,000 Births.

The high Infantile Mortality is due to the outbreak of Epidemic Diarrhœa during the month of August. There were three deaths from this disease in June; three in July; 32 in August; and nine in September.

This disease depends largely upon climatic conditions, but its malignity is greater under conditions which I venture to suggest can be ameliorated without great trouble or expense.

The total rainfall in Kingston for August, 1904, was 1·96 inches, of which amount half fell on one day at the end of the month. Under these conditions 32 children died of Epidemic Diarrhœa. whereas under the climatic conditions of August, 1903, when the total rainfall was 4·39 inches, only one death occurred from this disease.

Enquiry has been made into these cases, and it has been found that the general sanitary conditions are fair for the poor class of property in which the majority occurred. In one case the drains of the adjoining house had been stopped, and in another, in the occupation of

TABLE C.—Analysis of Scarlet Fever Cases, 1904.

Italics indicate Duplicate Returns.

Date when reported to Sanitary Committee.	Number of cases reported at each Committee.	Cases sent to Hospital.	SECONDARY CASES.				Total number of days under treatment of each case notified and treated at home.								Number of Single Cases.	Number of days under treatment of each single or solitary case.				Days under treatment of cases sent to Waddon Hospital. * remaining in Hospital. L.F.H.—London Fever Hospital.				Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths when treated at home.	RETURN CASES.		Incomplete Returns.	Still under treatment.
			Notified at same time as first case.	Cases giving rise to secondary cases.	Secondary cases occurring during treatment of primary case in home.	Notified after removal of first case to Hospital.																				After return from Hospital.	In Home after original case declared well.		
Jan. 7 ...	7	...	4	...	...	...	42	42	54	54	54	45	45																
,, 21 ...	8	...	4	...	1	...	42	42	40	44	44	44	41	44	1	41													
Feb. 4 ...	9	4	...	...	...	...	49	79	79	79	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	57	57	70	94	...	...	...	...	1	
,, 18 ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mar. 17 ...	4	1	...	1	...	...	44	47	0*	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	1*				
Apl. 18 ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	40	70	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	40	70	...	...	51									
May 5 ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	42	46	53	42	...	...	...	.	4	42	46	53	42										
,, 11 ...	3	..	1	...	...	...	43	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	1	43													
June 16 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	55	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	42												
July 14 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	43	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	43	40												
Sept. 15 ...	7	...	...	1	2	..	39	39	49	56	35	66	58	...	3	39	39	49											
Oct. 13 ...	3	..	...	2	...	...	40	38	88	...	...	...	...	...	1	40													
,, 25 ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	46	39	24	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	39												
Nov. 17 ...	15	2	3	...	2	...	45	43	42	45	44	44	37	37	4	28	45	44	45	67*	67*								
,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	42	37	49	28																		
Dec. 1 ...	7	1	1	1	...	...:	32	32	28	31	26	40	...	...	3	40	...	31	28	44*	...	...	..	...	1				
,, 15 ...	4	...	...	1	2	...	31	41	37	32	...	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	84	10	13	6	8										28										2		1 †	2	

Incomplete returns 2

Still under treatment 0

Days under treatment per case: 44·3

Days under treatment per case: 42·2

Days under treatment per case: 65·6

Sent to hospital, Waddon 10

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* Notified after death.

† Second patient away from home during illness of first.

the owner, there were certain defects to which his attention has been called. The yards were paved in a few of the houses.

It has been ascertained that at the date of the attack, none of these children were being breast fed. Three were boarded-out illegitimate children; eight were fed on Nestle's milk; the great majority were fed upon milk and barley water, but in only five cases was the milk obtained from dairymen supplying milk from their own cows.

Feeding bottles were mostly of the pattern with a tube, which it is almost impossible to keep clean. In 11 cases a boat shaped bottle without a tube was used, but even in bottles of this pattern extreme care is needed in cleaning them.

In only two cases was there anything in the shape of a larder on the premises. Cupboards, window sills, sculleries, and even more unsuitable places were used for the storage of milk, which in most cases was boiled before use. This latter precaution does not always sterilize the milk, and it probably interferes with its digestive qualities.

Several points call for comment in connection with these cases.

1st.—*The importance of Mothers nursing their children.*

Human milk is admirably suited to the digestive faculties of the baby. It is of the right temperature, easily digested, and contains anti-scorbutic properties which cannot be imitated artificially. Feeding from the breast, even in the most insanitary places, has been shown to afford immunity from this disease, but not only is this the case, but even in cases where the results are not fatal, artificial feeding, unless carried out by skilled persons, is the beginning of those weak physical conditions which eventually bring the individual as a charge upon the community in hospitals and workhouses.

Mothers make all sorts of excuses for not nursing their children, but in the great majority of cases the child could be breast fed if the mother was not anxious to go out and earn money, or amuse herself.

2nd.—*The value of Fresh Milk.*

Milk brought by railway from a distance must be comparatively stale. It has been exposed to contamination on the journey, and is frequently doctored with Boric Acid and other preservatives, which, if not absolutely poisonous, cause indigestion in tender infants.

Milk, if drawn from the cows under clean conditions, and immediately cooled to 45° Fah. can be sealed up in germ free bottles and delivered without increased cost to the consumer, whilst leaving the dairyman a fair profit. Those obliged to bring up infants by hand should make sure that they are being supplied with such milk, and should keep it at a temperature below 50° Fah.

3rd.—*Proper storage for Milk in houses.*

Every house and every part of a house in a separate occupation should be provided with a small larder for milk and butter, open to the air and protected from the sun and dust.

4th.—*The artificial procuring of suitable climatic conditions by extra street watering and sewer flushing.*

In August, 1903, rain fell on 19 days, well distributed throughout the month; in August, 1904, it only fell on 10 days, and half the total rainfall was on one day, at the end of the month. In the year 1903, with more than double the rainfall, distributed throughout the month, there was only one death from Epidemic Diarrhœa. The streets were not dusty, the surfaces of yards and gardens were well washed, and the sewers were well flushed. In August, 1904, with dry and dusty weather there were 32 deaths. These conditions are not peculiar, having been noted by observers for some years past, in Diarrhœa epidemics.

Occupiers should be advised to keep their yards cleansed. Street watering in the poorer districts takes place only twice a day in hot summer weather, and all these cases occurred in such roads. In the main roads watering is three or four times a day. In the poorer districts the sewers are flushed about twice a week.

It is clear that our attempts to supplement the rainfall are not very successful, and I would suggest to you that a standing order should be given to keep the bye streets more frequently watered in hot, dry weather, and that arrangements should be made to flush the sewers in these streets once a day under similar climatic conditions.

RAINFALL AND EPIDEMIC ENTERITIS.

YEAR.	Days on which rain fell during August.	Rainfall in inches.	No. of Deaths.	REMARKS.
1899	6	·74	44	
1904	10	1·96	32	
1901	11	2·1	22	Rain only at end of the month; half on one day
1900	11	3·61	4	Rain distributed throughout the month
1902	18	3·17	4	Rain distributed throughout the month
1903	19	4·09	1	Rain distributed throughout the month

Average Rainfall for August, 2·35 in.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The houses in Asylum Road and Fairfield Place have been put into repair and the number of occupants has in most cases been reduced. The yards have been paved and the roofs made water-tight.

Other properties in Shortlands Road, Elm Road, Burritt Road, and elsewhere, have been inspected and the defects have been brought to the notice of the owners. After defects have been made good and the properties put into good condition, better tenants are obtained and the landlord finds that what he thought was the harsh treatment of the Sanitary Authority has really been of service to him. With the help of the new bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings, I hope all houses of the worst class will be greatly improved and I trust you will go to the extreme limit of the law in enforcing improvements. Clean respectable families should be able to obtain house room from private owners, but if the requirements of the law are rigidly enforced it will be difficult for private owners to make any profit by taking in bad tenants who prefer spending their money on unnecessary luxuries, such as drink and gambling, to keeping their houses clean and respectable. These tenants damage private property and it is often difficult to turn them out. To house this class of tenant the firm hand of the local authority is needed and I beg to refer you to my remarks in a previous report on this subject.

Some years ago, land was purchased in Oil Mill Lane for an isolation hospital. As circumstances have arisen which make it improbable that the whole of the land will be required for hospital purposes, I would suggest that it might be made serviceable for a housing scheme. The Dust Destructor occupies a portion of the site, but I think it would be possible to leave about three acres for a hospital if required, enough land for extension of the Destructor, and still find space to house one hundred families in fifty houses two storeys high, each house being well isolated and garden space being available for cultivation.

Under last year's Amending Act, the period of repayments for purchase of land has been extended to 80 years, and for the erection of buildings to 60 years. Under the second condition, £100 at 3 per cent. costs £3 12s. 3d. per annum, or 1s. 4½d. per week for the repayment of capital and interest, so that if each house erected cost

£600, including land, a weekly rent of 4s. 1½d. would pay off the capital and interest—a rent of 6s. a week should therefore leave ample margin for higher interest and expenses. The class of home required should consist of one large sitting room, with a scullery, and two bedrooms, with w.c. and a good larder on the shady side of the house. A two-storeyed cottage with this accommodation upstairs and downstairs could be so built that the entrance to the two flats should be at opposite sides of the house and the dwellings therefore quite distinct. The dust could be placed outside very morning and collected daily. The house would be kept dry by a narrow piece of paving round it. As the roads would not be thoroughfares, 40ft. would be needlessly wide for the road and footpaths, and the space would be better utilized as garden ground.

By building in the neighbourhood of the Destructor it would be possible to provide a laundry and kitchen, worked by steam from the Destructor boilers. It might be possible even further to utilize the steam in heating the houses, etc. I have shown where new buildings can be placed, as in every improvement scheme the great difficulty is the re-housing of the displaced tenants.

The part of the town most suitable to deal with first appears to me to be certain houses abutting on Cambridge Road. Starting at the corner of Eureka Road and Hawk's Road and proceeding towards Malden, it will be found that with few exceptions the houses are badly designed and not of a character to make satisfactory homes for even the poorest. A clearance of this district would offer a fine site at one of the main entrances to the town likely to increase considerably in value.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The cowsheds have been inspected quarterly. The number of cows has been reduced to 52. Two cow-keepers have ceased to milk their own cows and are now distributing railway milk. This is very unsatisfactory, as the place of origin is unknown, and as it is frequently mixed by the wholesale purveyors, the milk from one farm might possibly infect a large milk supply. One milk seller was prosecuted for selling milk with Boric Acid, six grains to the pint added. The case was dismissed as the seller had purchased from another milk dealer in an emergency and mixed it with his own milk. This shows that sometimes large amounts of deleterious chemicals are added to milk, which is often brought from Ireland to Wilts and Dorset and then sent on to London and suburbs as West of England milk.

HOGG'S MILL STREAM.

This stream still causes trouble. The backwater near Portland Road is generally almost stagnant water; there is a thick deposit of mud at the bottom, and there are often bad smells. I consider this branch of the stream particularly bad. It is generally considered that this part of the town is the most unhealthy part of the Borough. This is difficult to prove as the population is migratory, but the particulars of infectious disease already published may be given again. The district is 1-20th part of the area, but has 1-13th of the infectious diseases.

VACCINATION.

A recent outbreak of Small Pox in a school at Ossett, near Wakefield, shows the value of vaccination and re-vaccination. On October 27th the master saw a child with a suspicious rash on the hands and face in Room A. —Medical Officer of Health diagnosed Small Pox.—Child removed.—School disinfected.—Contacts vaccinated—but the infection had already been given.

In Room A there were in the infected scholar's class 27 boys and girls from 9 to 13 years of age. Of these there were:—

Re-vaccinated	6
Vaccinated in infancy ...	13
Unvaccinated	8

(including the infected scholar).

TABLE D.

Vaccination in the Borough.

YEAR AND MONTH.	Total Births.	Deaths of Children before Vaccination age.	Total Births available for Vaccination.	Postponements.	Insusceptible.	Total successful Vaccinations.	Percentage of Vaccinations to Births including postponements & insusceptible.	Removals.	Exemptions.	Summoned.	Unaccounted for.	Percentage of Births Unvaccinated remaining in Borough.
May, 1898, to April, 1899	922	100	822	6	3	702	86·4	98	†19	7	5	3·7
May, 1899, to April, 1900	990	120	870	9	5	706	82·7	116	†24	6	4	3·9
May, 1900, to April, 1901	966	74	892	22	2	774	89·4	48	†39	1	4	4·9
May, 1901, to April, 1902	838	71	787	28	2	706	89·7	37	†47	16	2	8·2
May, 1902, to April, 1903	948	116	832	18	1	740	88·9	62	23	4	3	3·1
1903. May ...	72	6	66	2	2	56	90·9	6				5·5
June ...	110	14	96	2		92	95·8	2				1·8
July ...	92	6	86			80	93·0	4	2			2·1
August ...	71	7	64			60	93·7		3			4·2
September	88	6	82	2		69	84·0	8	3			5·0
October ...	74	6	68		1	60	88·1	7				
November	89	6	83		1	75	90·3	5	2			2·2
December ...	94	13	81			69	86·3	8	3		1	3·0
1904. January ...	96	11	85			77	90·5	5	3			3·1
February ...	68	3	65			60	92·3	2	3			4·3
March ...	101	13	88	1		78	89·5	5	4			3·9
April ...	99	14	85			76	89·4	2	4		3	4·0
	1054	105	949	8	4	852	90·0	54	27		4	3·4

As nearly all "Postponements" are finally vaccinated, they are reckoned amongst the vaccinated.

† In several cases when Exemption Certificates have been granted the child has shortly afterwards died. The true cause of death "after Vaccination" in the families of conscientious objectors may possibly be inherited constitutional deficiencies, and not the vaccination.

At the end of 14 days from the appearance of the first case every un-vaccinated scholar in Class I. had developed Small Pox, whilst every one of the others escaped.

In the other classes in Room A were 14 unvaccinated scholars, of whom 12 were attacked and 28 vaccinated scholars, of whom 5 were attacked. These 5 were all over 11 years of age and had only been vaccinated in infancy.

All re-vaccinated children in the school escaped.

In Room B, where the exposure to infection was only slight there were 74 scholars.

Vaccinated	31
Un-vaccinated	43

Of these 13 un-vaccinated took the disease, whilst all the vaccinated escaped.

The statistics for vaccination are given in the Table D.

MIDWIVES ACT.

The local supervision of midwives has been delegated by the Surrey County Council to the Medical Officer of Health.

Trained midwives 16, of whom 12 are at the Workhouse Infirmary.

Midwives who have some sort of diploma, 6.

Midwives practising without any kind of diploma, 1.

Midwives occasionally acting as such, 8.

Of the 960 Births registered in the Borough last year about 660 were attended by medical practitioners, and the remainder must therefore have been attended by midwives of some sort. Fifty-four were born in the workhouse. Midwives wishing to continue practice must register at the Central Midwives Board before March 31st, 1905.

Five years' grace is given to midwives uncertificated, after which time they will be liable to prosecution and heavy penalties.

TABLE E.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) ...	5		
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ...	123	3	Nil
WORKPLACES	9		
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	6		
TOTAL	143	3	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found.	Number of Defects. Remedied.	Number of Defects. Referr'd to H.M. Insp'ct'r	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4		

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101) :—		
In Use during 1903	4	
Certificates granted in 1903	2	
Certificates granted in 1904	2	
In use at the end of 1904	2	
HOMEWORK :—	Number of	
List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—	Lists.	Outw'rk'rs
Lists received...	1	6
Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Authorities ...	Nil	
Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities...	1	
WORSHOPS ON THE REGISTER (S. 131) AT THE END OF 1904 :		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here: Bakehouses	32	
Workplaces where food is prepared	18	
Workshops	167	
Total number of workshops on Register ...	217	

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Over a hundred workshops, etc., have been visited during the year. The shops are, as a rule, well kept. Attention has been drawn to dirty ceilings and small sanitary defects in a few cases, and the matter has been attended to. The eating-houses are in a more satisfactory condition than when first visited and it is hoped that all will be beyond reproach before long.

It is not possible to say at any time that all the workshops and workplaces have been visited, for the reason that the small workshops frequently cease to be used as workshops and new ones are opened. I think, making a reservation for these new shops, that every workshop, work-place and factory in the Borough has now been visited since the Act came into force in 1901.

BYE-LAWS.

I congratulate the Council on having finally approved of the Bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings.

ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT.

Average working of the clinker filter is 1·13 parts of alb. per mill. and the coke 1·10 parts. The average effluent was 2·105 parts per mill. The advantage of coke over clinker is very slight. It is said that on overworking filter beds coke stands the racket better, but then filter beds should not be overworked—extra beds should be provided. If £1,500 is the extra cost of coke over filter, it would seem that the provision of an extra filter bed at this cost would be more economical.

ABSTRACT OF WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

Visits of Enquiry in cases of Infectious Disease	144
,, ,, ,, ,, Workshops, etc.	143
,, in regard to Insanitary Conditions	151
,, on behalf of the School Attendance Committee	372
,, of Inspection to Schools	25
,, to Common Lodging Houses	2
,, Inspection of Markets	26
,, ,, of Dairies	19
,, to Plague Contacts	5
Visits of Enquiry to places outside District	6
Consultations with Medical Practitioners	18
Other Visits	19
Total Visits	930

⁂ Average annual visits for last ten years—767.

Complaints of Bad Food	1
,, of Overcrowding	4
Letters, etc., written	91
Notices served, Reports, etc.	8
Samples of Effluent Anlysed	91
,, of Drinking Water Analysed	1

RAINFALL RECORDS FOR THE DISTRICT.

Rainfall since 1st January, 1899.

	*	*	*	*	*	†
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	2·56	2·84	1·08	·78	2·44	2·74
February ...	2·33	3·30	·82	·73	1·12	2·41
March ...	·46	1·07	2·24	1·69	2·57	1·39
April ...	2·32	·80	2·17	·64	1·69	1·03
May ...	1·28	1·03	·44	2·53	2·07	2·16
June ...	·67	3·49	1·04	3·79	6·37	·8
July	·97	1·25	2·14	1·56	4·48	1·5
August ...	·44	2·85	1·74	2·70	4·30	1·59
September	2·65	·73	1·75	2·57	3·21	1·5
October ...	2·28	1·85	1·78	1·46	5·02	1·54
November	4·16	2·02	·43	1·61	2 04	1·56
December	1·39	2·36	3·24	1·49	1·51	1·97
Total ...	21·51	22·59	18·87	21·55	36·82	20·16

* County Hall. † West Molesey.

In January and February, 1904, the rainfall was very heavy, as much as 5·62 being recorded at Haslemere in January. May was rather wet, but the rest of the year has been exceptionally dry.

In the records for the immediate neighbourhood, there are considerable differences between West Molesey, Surbiton, and Kingston (Sewage Works), amounting to over an inch in a year.

It will be seen that the Report shows a steady, if slow, improvement.

H. BEALE COLLINS.

INQUESTS DURING 1904.

Date.		Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Verdict.
Jan.	5	Newly born	M.	Immersion in Water	
,,	21	53		Shock from Fall out of Window	Accident.
,,	30	13 months	F.	Pneumonia	Natural Causes.
,,	30	87	F.	Chronic Alcoholism	
Feb.	2	3 days	F.	Atelectasis	Natural Causes.
,,	8	3 months	M.	Bronchitis, &c.	Natural Causes.
,,	8	83	F.	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Natural Causes.
,,	16	51	M.	Chronic Alcoholism	
,,	26	83	F.	Shock from Fracture of Femur	Accident.
Mar.	9	74	F.	Bronchitis and Senile Decay	Natural Causes.
,,	9	4 months	M.	Broncho-Pneumonia	Natural Causes.
,,	12	63	M.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Natural Causes.
,,	17	5	M.	Fracture of Skull and Rupture of Liver	Accident.
,,	17	23	M.	Poisoning (Poison not stated)	
,,	23	1½	F.	Convulsions	
April	8	92	F.	Shock from Fracture of Femur	Accident
,,	8	77	M.	Shock from Fracture of Femur	Accident.
,,	8	3 months	F.	Suffocation in Bed	Accident.
,,	12	68	M	Fracture of Skull	Accident.
,,	27	26	M.	Wound of Throat	Suicide.
May	12	41	M.	Pneumonia	Natural Causes.
,,	18	35	M.	Asphyxia	Found Drowned.
June	3	75	F.	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Natural Causes.
,,	7	4½	M.	Catarrhal Laryngitis	Natural Causes.
,,	9	71	M.	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Natural Causes.
July	11	37	M.	Poisoning by Hydrocyanic Acid	
,,	21	10 months	M.	Convulsions	
,,	27	27	F.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Natural Causes.

Aug. 5	39	M.	Delirium Tremens, Accelerated by Injury	
,, 8	49	M.	Asphyxia by Drowning	
,, 13	72	M.	Asphyxia by Drowning	
,, 16	8	M.	Epileptic Convulsions	Natural Causes.
,, 20	52	M.	Pulmonary Consumption	Natural Causes.
Sept. 8	8 months	M.	Food Poisoning	
,, 19	5 weeks	M.	Inanition	Natural Causes.
,, 21	14 months	F.	Fracture of Skull	
,, 28	69	M.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Natural Causes.
,, 28	52	M.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	Natural Causes.
,, 28	6 weeks	M.	Non-Assimilation of Food	
,, 29	3 months	F.	Suffocation in Bed	
Oct. 8	45	F.	Uræmic Poisoning	Natural Causes.
,, 13	25	M.	Rupture of Aorta	Natural Causes.
,, 24	72	F.	Shock from Fracture of Femur	Accident.
,, 28	70	M.	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Natural Causes.
Nov. 1	60	M.	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	Natural Causes.
,, 19	4 months	M.	Suffocation in Bed	
,, 19	37	M.	Tuberculosis	Natural Causes.
,, 24	60	M.	Asphyxia from Drowning	
Dec. 2	17 months	M.	Broncho-Pneumonia	Natural Causes.
,, 7	72	F.	Shock from Fracture of Femur	Accident.
,, 10	38	M.	Heart Disease	Natural Causes.
,, 12	18	F.	Inhalation of Nitrous Oxide Gas	Misadventure.
,, 21	82	F.	Shock from Fracture of Femur	Accident.
,, 30	5 months	M.	Broncho-Pneumonia	Natural Causes.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Abstract of Notices for the Year 1904.

Choked and defective drains	210
New drainage to houses	24
Defective closets and syphons	30
Defective soil pipes and ventilators	22
Defective water apparatus to closets	60
To lay on water supply to closets	18
To provide separate cisterns for flushing closets	8
Foul drinking water cisterns	54
To cleanse and limewash houses	36
To cleanse and disinfect houses	140
To cleanse urinals adjoining the public roads	70
To repair and alter urinals adjoining the public roads	8
Inspecting urinals adjoining the public roads	840
Dilapidated houses	14
Dilapidated manure and ash pits	10
Accumulation of manure, offal, etc.	160
Pig keeping (a nuisance)	1
Fowl keeping (a nuisance)	6
Overcrowding of houses	4

Canal Boats Act, &c.

Canal Boats and Barges inspected	62
Offences in Contravention of Canal Boats Acts	2

Notification of Infectious Diseases Acts.

Visits to Infectious Diseases	360
Notices served to Householders, etc.	200
Notices served to School Attendance Officer	130
Notices served to Schools	170
Notices served to Librarian	320
Disinfecting houses after Infectious Diseases	140
Testing drains after Infectious Diseases	34

The Slaughter Houses, Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops have been visited at various times, and found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The Registered Lodging Houses have been constantly visited, and have been kept clean and satisfactory.

Petroleum Acts.

Premises and tanks under this Act have been kept in a satisfactory condition, and have afforded no cause for complaint.

Markets.

All the stalls occupied by perishable goods have been kept under close observation, and I have had no cause to make any complaint to the Committee.

FRED. J. PEARCE, Assoc. San. Inst.,
Sanitary Inspector.

January, 1905.

TABLE I.

Births and Deaths Returns for Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		Deaths in Public Institutions.†	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. *				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	29,127	878	30·1	104	118·2	455	15·5	57	41		414	14·2
1895	30,050	954	31·7	155	162·4	540	17·9	58	50	10	490	16·3
1896	31,089	942	30·2	119	126·3	519	16·6	50	49	24	470	15·1
1897	32,516	945	29·06	143	151·4	585	17·9	59	88	9	497	15·2
1898	...	960	28·2	147	153·1	554	16·2	69	70	8	484	14·2
1899	...	979	27·09	137	139·9	612	17·1	82	94	15	518	15·3
1900	...	988	26·9	110	111·3	596	16·2	78	81	17	515	14·06
1901	34,558	880	25·7	111	125	552	15·9	150	76	13	468	13·5
1902	35,970	940	26·1	113	129·7	624	17·06	206	105	15	511	14·2
1903	36,311	1,030	31·09	116	112·6	602	16·6	208	119	19	492	13·5
Averages for years 1894–1903	32,803	949	28·61	125	132·9	503	16·6	101	77	14	485	14·5
1904	37,741	973	25·7	151	154	645	17·9	242	129	22	516	13·6

* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	1,114
Total population at all ages (at Census of 1901)	34,375

Institutions within District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside District :—

Kingston Victoria Hospital. Workhouse Infirmary.

† Increase due to enlargement of Workhouse Infirmary.

Number of inhabited houses (at Census of 1901)	6,507
Average number of persons per house ,, ...	5·2

Institutions outside District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—

Brookwood Asylum. Richmond Hospital. Surbiton Hospital. Croydon Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or Belonging to Whole District at Subjoined Ages.												Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1–5.	5–15.	15–25.	25–35.	35–45.	45–55.	55–65.	65–75.	75–85.	Over 85.	Belonging to District.	Not belonging to District.
Small-pox														
Measles														
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	1	1										
Whooping Cough ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup ...	5	1	...	4										
Laryngitis	2	...	2											
Pemphigus	1	1												
Fever:—														
Typhus														
Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Other continued														
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	
Appendicitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1						
Plague														
Diarrhœa	51	47	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Enteritis	8	4	2	1	...	...	1							
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	†1
Erysipelas														
Other Septic Diseases														
Phthisis	35	...	...	...	7	6	9	9	4	...	...	..	5	11
Other Tubercular Diseases	24	2	6	2	3	2	2	5	...	.	1	1	3	2
Cancer, malignant disease	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	5	4	...	5	14
Bronchitis	45	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	2	9	9	2	8	10
Pneumonia ...	29	5	2	4	1	2	7	3	2	2	...	1	3	1
Pleurisy														
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	14	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	5	3
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ...	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	2	5
Venereal Diseases	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Premature Birth ...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	3
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition... ...	15	13	...	...	...	1	1							
Heart Diseases ...	60	1	1	3	2	7	4	4	3	22	7	6	16	10
Injuries	8	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Suicides	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rheumatism ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1					
Drowning	7	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
All other causes ...	148	21	6	2	6	2	6	16	11	30	30	18	59	51
All Causes ...	516	141	35	18	20	23	33	51	36	76	54	29	113	129

† Notified in East Molesey.
* Notified in Hampton.